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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/773,106	01/31/2001	Tomokazu Kakumoto	15162/03080	5452
24367 7.	590 06/24/2005	EXAMINER		INER
SIDLEY AUS	STIN BROWN & WO	YE, I	YE, LIN	
SUITE 3400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
DALLAS, TX	75201		2615	.,

DATE MAILED: 06/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		09/773,106	KAKUMOTO ET AL.		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Lin Ye	2615		
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
A SH THE - Exte afte - If th - If NO - Fail Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Pensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timey within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 A	pril 2005.			
·		action is non-final.			
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposit	ion of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠ 8)□ Applicat 9)□	Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3-9 is/are withdrawn claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 10-16 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or ion Papers The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2001 is/are:	from consideration. r election requirement. r.	to by the Evernines		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Experimental Control of the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage		
Attachmen	ıt(s)				
1) Notic	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)		
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔲 Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	atent Application (PTO-152)		

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 4/18/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive as to claims 1-2.

For claims 1-2, the applicant argues that Kuroda reference does not teach "wherein the bias voltage is equal for all the pixels", because Kuroda reference teaches applying different biases to individual pixels. The examiner disagrees. The Kuroda reference clearly discloses in Figures 4-5, the image-sensing device is provided with **only one** operational amplifier (71) that is shared between each pixel; the output bias voltage of the operational amplifier (71) is applied through the Tr (73) and Tr (74) to the pixels 23; by such arrangement, the electrical potential of the region (24) is set such that the SFC output at reset time **equals** the reference signal (85 as shown in Figure 5); and Such operations are performed on **every pixel** (See Col. 11, lines 37-45). For this reason, the bias voltage output form the operational amplifier 71 is equal for all the pixels.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. Claim 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuroda et al. U.S. 6,469,740 in view of Collins et al. U.S. 6,507,519.

Referring to claim 1, the Kuroda reference discloses in Figures 4-5, an imagesensing device (See Col. 7, lines 1-5) comprising: a plurality of pixels (picture elements 23) that generate an electric signal proportional to an amount of incident light and then output the electric signal (See Col. 7, lines 8-13); and a level adjuster (the operational amplifier 71 in Figure 4 and reset transistor 73 together are considered as a level adjuster; e.g., during the reset operation period, the output electric signal of pixel at output node 41 can be adjusted with high accuracy because feedback by the operational amplifier 71, see Col. 11, lines 32-40) that adjusts a level of the electric signal output from the pixels by adjusting according to the electric signal output from the pixels a bias voltage fed to the pixels (both output voltage of the operational amplifier 71 is a bias voltage fed to the pixel 23, see Col. 8, lines 31-34), wherein the bias voltage is equal for all the pixels (the image-sensing device is provided with only one operational amplifier 71 that is shared between each pixel; the output bias voltage of the operational amplifier 71 is applied through the Tr 73 and Tr 74 to the pixels 23; by such arrangement, the electrical potential of the region 24 is set such that the SFC output at reset time equals the reference signal 85 as shown in Figure 5; and Such operations are performed on every pixel, see Col. 11, lines 37-45. For this reason, the bias voltage output from the operational amplifier 71 is equal for all the pixels). However, the Kuroda reference does not explicitly state the electric signal generated by the plurality of pixels (23) as an analog signal that is natural-logarithmically proportional to the amount of incident light.

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The Collins reference teaches in Figures 2-3, an image-sensing device (See Col. 5, lines 41) comprising: a plurality of pixels (each pixels show in Figure 3) that generate an electric signal proportional to an amount of incident light and then output the electric signal (Vx) as an analog signal that is natural-logarithmically proportional to the amount of incident light (See Col. 5, lines 65-66). The Collins reference is evidenced that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages when the imaging-sensing device is a logarithmic type imaging sensor so that has very wide dynamic range with makes the imaging-sensing device suitable for imaging external scenes (See Col. 6, lines 15-22). For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the imaging-sensing device of Kuroda by providing a logarithmic type imaging sensor for generating the output imaging electric signal as an analog signal that is natural-logarithmically proportional to the amount of incident light as taught by Collins.

Referring to claim 2, the Kuroda reference discloses wherein the pixels are arranged in a matrix so as to form an area sensor as a whole as shown in Figure 4.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 10-16 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Please see the reason for allowance from the last examiner's Office Action mailed on 1/13/05.

Conclusion

5. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lin Ye whose telephone number is (571) 272-7372. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Lin Ye June 16, 2005

DAVID L. OMEIZ RIMARY EXAMINER